

REVKOVSKIY, M.; MUSAYEV, I.

From the editor's mail. Sov.foto 21 no.6:35 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Photography)

REVKOVSKIY, V.G.

Effect of the solidity of cascades on the shape of the structural  
line of profiles. Sbor. trud. Lab. gidr. mash. no. 7:43-50 '58.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(Hydraulic turbines)

REKOVICH, V. I.

"Investigation of Suction Pipes of the Hydrocon (Gidrokon) Type." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, Min Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. HL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

REVKOVSKIY, Yu., arkhitekt

Experimental swine breeding farm at the "Fryanovskiy" state  
farm in Moscow Province. Eksper. proekt. no.5:13-20 '62.  
(MIRA 18:9)

REVKOVSKIY, Yu., arkhitekt

Experimental swine farm on the "Frianovo" state farm. Sel'.  
stroil. no.9:6 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Moscow Province—Swine houses and equipment)

RASEEV, D.; ROTARU, A.; REVNIC, I.; GHEORGHISOR, N.

Study of the wear of plastic materials in media of oil and  
water. Pt. 1. Bul Inst Petrol Rum no. 10:125-140 '63.

PISARZHEVSKIY, Oleg Nikolayevich; REVNIK, S., red.; PETROVA, L.,  
tekhn. red.

Prianishnikov. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1963. 237 p.  
(Seriia biografii: Zhizn' zamechatel'nykh liudei, no.14)  
(MIRA 17:2)

REVNIVTSEV, V. I.; DMITRIYEV, Yu. G.

"Ultrasonic Cleaning of Minerals."

report submitted to 7th Intl Cong on Mineral Processing, New York, 20-24 Sep 64.



KAKOVSKIY, I.A.; REVNIVTSEV, V.I.

Use of electric separation in dressing zircon-pyrochlore  
concentrates. Obog. rud 3 no.1:16-24 '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Zircon) (Pyrochlore) (Ore dressing)

SOV/24-58-9-2/31

AUTHORS: Kakovskiy, I.A. and Revnivitsev, V.I. (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: Electrostatic Separation of Zircon and Apatite  
(Razdeleniye tsirkona i apatita metodom elektricheskoy separatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 9, pp 9 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The physical properties of zircon and apatite (Table 1) are very similar so that neither the electrostatic nor magnetic or gravitational methods can be used for separation of these minerals. Since flotation (with fatty acids or soaps used as collectors) has also been found to be ineffective, the authors investigated the possibility of solving this problem by changing the surface properties of zircon and apatite. Such a method is used in the case of the quartz-feldspar and quartz-fluorite mixtures which, after a preliminary treatment with HF solution resulting in the change of the surface electrical conductivity of one of the components, can be separated by the electrostatic method (Refs 6, 13). Pure, native minerals from one of the Ural deposits were used in the experiments, their composition being: 62.45%  $Zr_2O_2$ ,

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SOV/24-58-9-2/31

Electrostatic Separation of Zircon and Apatite

31.7%  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; apatite - 53.6%  $\text{CaO}$ , 41.3%  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ , 2.5%  $\text{F}$  and 0.2%  $\text{Cl}$ . The minerals were placed in 10% solutions of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and  $\text{HF}$ . After agitating the suspension for some time, the acid solution was decanted, the mineral washed thoroughly with water, dried at  $110^\circ\text{C}$  to constant weight and cooled to the room temperature ( $20^\circ\text{C}$ ) in a dessicator with the relative humidity maintained at 62-65%, after which the surface resistance and surface conductivity of the grains were measured. The results, given in Table 1, show that while the surface conductivity of both minerals was hardly affected by the treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$  or  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , it changed after treatment with  $\text{HF}$  from  $2.5 \times 10^{-14}$  to  $3.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ohm}^{-1}$  in the case of apatite, and from  $1.2 \times 10^{-13}$  to  $2.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ ohm}^{-1}$  in the case of zircon. (Similar results are obtained if instead of  $\text{HF}$  a solution of sodium fluoride in diluted sulphuric acid is used). It appears that as a result of the chemical reaction between  $\text{HF}$  and apatite, a thin layer of  $\text{CaF}_2$  is formed on the

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SOV/24-58-9-2/31

## Electrostatic Separation of Zircon and Apatite

Surface of this mineral. This layer has a finely crystalline structure and is characterised by large specific surface and high absorption power in respect of the atmospheric moisture. The marked increase of the surface conductivity of apatite treated with HF is due to the presence of moisture adsorbed by  $\text{CaF}_2$  and not due to the intrinsic properties of this compound. This view was confirmed by the results of experiments in which the variation of the surface conductivity of zircon and apatite with the change of the relative humidity was studied before and after treatment with HF (Figures 2a and 6): the surface conductivity of the untreated minerals increased at the same rate with increasing humidity. After treatment with HF the surface conductivity of apatite increased much more rapidly than that of zircon.

In the next stage of the investigation, a series of electrostatic separation tests were carried out using minerals treated with HF of various concentrations (1-10%). A laboratory version of a rotating separator (Figure 3) was used and the results, given in Table 3, show that the

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SOV/24-58-9-2/31

Electrostatic Separation of Zircon and Apatite

separation was most complete when the mineral mixtures had been pre-treated with 5-10% HF solution: in these cases, the zircon concentrate contained 95% zircon with 91.5% recovery, the corresponding figures for apatite being 90 and 95%. However, when it was attempted to separate mixtures that had not been allowed to cool after drying, the efficiency of separation fell considerably. A series of flotation tests yielded similar results thus confirming the view that the increased surface conductivity of apatite treated with HF is due entirely to moisture adsorbed by the layer of  $\text{CaF}_2$  formed on the mineral surface and that any factor affecting the quantity of adsorbed moisture will therefore affect the efficiency of the separation process. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 4/4

REVNIVTSEV, V. I., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The differentiation of dielectric minerals with detailed determination of electrical conductivity, by the method of electrical separation". Sverdlovsk, 1960. 15 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 134)

REYNIVTSEV, V. I.

KANDYSKIY, I.A. (Prof.) and REYNIVTSEV, V.I.

"Effects of Surface Conditioning on Electrostatic Separation of Minerals of Low Conductivity."

report to be presented at the Intl. Mineral Processing Congress, London, England, 6-9 Apr 60.  
Ural Polytechnic Institute for Kordova, and Ural Scientific Research Institute for Mechanical Processing of Minerals for Reynivtsev.

REVNIVTSEV, V.I.; KAKOVSKIY, I.A.; NIKITIN, Yu.I.

Determining the content of fine class products of a hydrocyclone by its ~~content~~ of solids. Obog. rud 5 no.1:17-21 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.  
(Ore dressing)



KAKOVSKIY, I. A., prof.; REVNIVTSEV, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KLYACHIN, V. V., inzh.

Regularities in dressing argillaceous-arenaceous pulp in a  
hydro-cyclone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:159-168  
'61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova  
(for Kakovskiy). Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii blagorod-  
nykh metallov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Separators(Machines)) (Sand) (Clay)

REVNIVTSEV, V.I.; DMITRIYEV, Yu.G.; TOPYCHKANOV, N.Ya.; PESKOV, V.V.;  
KHOROBRYKH, A.V.

Use of ultrasonic waves to dress quartz sand. Stek. i ker. 18  
no.11:19-21 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Sand) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KLYACHIN, V.V., inzh.; REVNIVTSEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAKOVSKIY, I.A., prof.

Efficiency of dressing a sand-clay pulp in a hydraulic cyclone.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.3:159-166 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova. Rekomen-  
dovana kafedroy metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov Ural'skogo  
politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Separators (Machines))

REVNIVTSEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLYACHIN, V.V., inzh.; KAKOVSKIY, I.A.  
prof.

Methodology of the technological design of a hydrocyclone for  
classifying arenaceous-argillaceous pulp. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.  
zhur. 5 no.9:157-164 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (for  
Revnivtsev, Klyachin). 2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut  
imeni S.M.Kirova (for Kakovskiy). Rekomendovana kafedroy  
metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo  
instituta.

(Separators (Machines))

KAKOVSKIY, I.A., prof.; KLYACHIN, V.V., inzh.; REVNIVTSEV, V.I., kand.  
tekhn. nauk

Examples of calculation of hydrocyclones for purposes of  
classifying sand and clay pulps. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.  
zhur. 6 no.4:187-193 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (for  
Kakovskiy). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (for Klyachin,  
Revnivtsev). Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii blagorodnykh  
metallov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.  
(Separators (Machines))

REVNIVTSEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KROPANEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
PESKOV, V.V., inzh.

Means of raising the ratio of  $K_2O:Na_2O$  in feldspars. Stek. i  
ker. 21 no.1:28-33 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
obogashcheniya i mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.

REVNIVTSEV, V. I.; DMITRIYEV, Yu. G.

"Ultrasonic cleaning of minerals."

report submitted for 7th Intl Mineral Processing Cong, New York, 20-25 Sep 64.

REVNIVYKH, A.G., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Epizootology and elimination of infectious anemia in horses in  
Saratov Province. Sbor.nauch.rab.Sar.NIVS 4:66-72 '60.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Infectious anemia) (Saratov Province—Horses—Diseases and pests)



REVNIVYKH, A.G., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Mixed infection of listeriosis and swine plague. Sbor.nauch.  
rab.Sar.NIVS 4:116-121 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Listeriosis) (Hog cholera)

REVNIIVYKH, A.G., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Control of anthrax in reindeer. Sbor.nauch.rab.Sar.NIVS 4:129-156  
'60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Anthrax--Preventive inoculation) (Reindeer--Diseases and pests)

REVNIVYKH, Ad.G.

Salekhard Veterinary Experimental Station. Ad.G. REVNIVYKH, "Brucellosis-A Serious Threat to Deer-breeding".

SO:Veterinariya; Vol.26; No.10; 59-61; October 1949

USSR/Animals of Farm Animals. - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R

Iss Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88229

Author : Ravnivkykh A.G.

Inst : -

Title : Combined Listerellosis and Swine Pest Infections.

Orig Pub : S. Kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 12, 45-47

Abstract : On 3 farms, the author observed a significantly high incidence of swine falling ill and showing symptoms of C.N.S. impairments, as well as of swine pest. Bacteriologically, pathologic material obtained from 4 succumbed and killed animals revealed the presence of listerellosis, and biological tests on 5 immature sows proved the presence of swine pest. Since the illness takes a severe course, and since treatment is ineffective, the author recommends that in cases of combined listerellosis and swine pest infections afflicted animals be immediately killed. -- L.S. Gubernan

Card : 1/1

REVNIVYKH, A.G.

REVNIVYKH, A.G., "Equine Infectious Anemia and the Fight Against it."  
Saratov, "Kommunist" Publishing House, 1952. 9 pages, free, 3,000 copies  
(Saratov Oblast Administration of Agriculture, Administration of Agricultural  
Propaganda).

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 30; No. 7; July 1953      uncl      de g  
Trans. # 155 by L. Lulich

REVNIVYKH, A.G., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Elimination of infectious anemia in the province. Veterinariia  
32 no.3:54-57 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Saratovskaya NIVOS.  
(HORSES--DISEASES) (ANEMIA)

REVNIVYKH, A.G., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Saratov Veterinary Research Station. Trudy VIV 23:397-398 '59.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(Saratov--Veterinary research)

REVNIVYKH, A. I.

32639. Uсловиya estestvennogo formirovaniya ikhtiofauny ozero belogo i vozmozhnosti ee rekonstruktsii. Trudy ural'skogo otd-niya (vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. In-t ozer. i rech. Ryb. khoz-va) T. iv, 1949, s. 167-212—bibliogr: s. 210-12

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949



REVNÖV, B.

Find of mirabilite. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.37:51 '62.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Queen Maud Land--Mirabilite)

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SOV/70-4-5-21/36

AUTHORS: Revnov, B. I., Shvaykovskaya, Ye. O.

TITLE: Static and Dynamic Deformations of Muscovite

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 756-760 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The well known properties of muscovite, its use, and parting of its sheets by impact or pressure transverse to the basal cleavage, i.e., the impact and pressure figures, controlled by the directions of imperfect cleavages, are cited. In both types of deformations, there emerge rectilinear fractures or their net which in impact figures are parallel to  $[010]$ ,  $[110]$ ,  $[1\bar{1}0]$ , and in the figures resulting of spot pressure to  $[100]$ ,  $[120]$ ,  $[1\bar{2}0]$ . No parting parallel to the directions of impact figures was found to occur in natural crystals from the muscovite deposits of the USSR if the results of blasting are disregarded. On the other hand, the natural parting, controlled by the directions of spot pressure figures, occurs frequently, and produces the so called

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Static and Dynamic Deformations of Muscovite

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SOV/70-4-5-21/36

"banded parting" or ruled mica. The latter seem to result due to tectonic deformations experienced by the muscovite-bearing dikes. Why do the figures resulting of impact and pointed pressure adopt different fracture patterns? The authors found that asbestos deformed by a rapid bending reveals the same patterns on the X-ray photographs as the fibers deformed by an impact, while the fibers deformed slowly showed quite different patterns. Thus, the patterns were the functions of the magnitude of a force and of the duration of its action. Although no definite boundary is established, the authors use terms static and dynamic deformations for the slow and rapid deformations which produced the differing patterns. In connection with impact figures they also use the term impulse of a force. Having examined the fracture patterns, produced in muscovite by impact and by spot pressure, the authors found that both patterns may result due to identical actions if the orientations of the force with respect to the positions of imperfect cleavages or the elasticities of

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Static and Dynamic Deformations of Muscovite

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the sublayers below the mica sheets differ. In some cases both patterns emerged around one and the same impact point. The X-ray diffraction patterns confirmed the visual observations. They also disclosed that the structure distortions (width of diffuse spots) are less in the case of impact. The specimens deformed by pressure showed long diffraction spots. This conforms with the observations of F. Rinne who interpreted elongation of the spots by curving of the reflecting atomic planes. There are 7 figures; and 4 references, 3 Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Mining Institute (Leningradskiy gornyy institut)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1958

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RAVICH, M.G.; ~~REVENOV, B.I.~~

Lazarev iron meteorite (Antarctic region). Meteoritika no.23:30-35  
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Antarctic regions--Meteorites)

REVNOV, V.

▲ remote control system. Radio no.3:45-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Remote control)

REVN OV, V.

A remote control system.  
(Remote control)

Radio no.4:45-50 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Transistor circuits)

REVNOV, V.

Safety attachment for transistorized devices. Radio no.1:64 Ja  
'62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Electric relays)



L 05090-67

ACC NR: AP6013252

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0040/0040

AUTHOR: Revnov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for checking, marking, and packing microelements. Class 21, No. 180665

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 40

TOPIC TAGS: checkout equipment, factory marking, microelectronic packaging, packaging machinery

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for checking, marking, and packing microcells. The device includes a mechanism for feeding the microelements, an optical control mechanism, a mechanism for marking and packing, and a mechanism for rejecting microelements. The design simplifies the device and increases its operational reliability. The optical control mechanism includes a calibrated slide, an electric vibrator, and a socket for fastening the microelement with sliding contacts. These contacts are kinematically connected with the contacts of the electric vibrator. These members of the optical control mechanism are

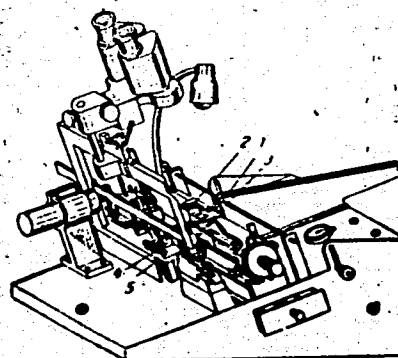
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.3.049.75

L 05090-67

ACC NR: AP6013252

Fig. 1. 1 - calibrated slide; 2 - electric vibrator; 3 - socket for fastening the microelement; 4 - guides of the marking and packing mechanism; 5 - clamping jaw



mounted on a rotating panel which, at one of its extreme positions, is matched with the guides of the marking and packing mechanism. This marking and packing mechanism is equipped with marking rods and a reel for paper tape used as the spacers between the microelements loaded by the rods in the holder (see Fig. 1). The holder is made in the form of a yoke with a guide key groove. Shock absorbing spacers and covers with springs are positioned at opposite ends of the holder. The yoke is mounted in a clamping jaw equipped with an automatic lock-shutter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64

SHCHEGLOVA, A.V.; REVNOVA, N.V.

Use of new methods in the calculation of thrombocytes and basophilic and granular erythrocytes. Lab.delo 6 no.6:5-6 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - prof. M.A. Kovnatskiy) Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - E.E.Grigor'yev), Leningrad.  
(ERYTHROCYTES)  
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

GERTSRIKEN, S.D.; REVO, A.L.

Investigating the effect of small additions of silver on the parameters of volume and boundary diffusion of silver in copper. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 9 no. 4:578-583 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Diffusion) (Copper alloys)

REVO, A.L.

Determining the effect of a small admixture of cadmium  
on the volume and edge diffusion of cadmium into copper.  
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.1:143-144 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im.  
T.G. Shevchenko.

(Diffusion)  
(Cadmium)  
(Copper)

REVO, A.L.

Investigating the effect of small additions of cadmium on the parameters of volumetric and boundary diffusion of cadmium in copper. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 11 no. 5:725-729 My '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
T.G. Shevchenko.  
(Copper—Metallography) (Cadmium—Isotopes)  
(Diffusion)

GERTSRIKEN, S.D. [Hertsriken, S.D.]; REVO, A.L.

Determination of the parameters of space and boundary diffusion  
of silver into aluminum. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 4 no.1:127-129 Ja-F '59.  
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Silver) (Aluminum) (Diffusion)

S/185/60/005/003/017/020  
D274/D303

18.7500

AUTHORS: Gertsriken, S.D. and Revo, A.L.  
TITLE: Determining diffusion parameters of zinc in aluminum by the method of radioactive tracers  
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1960, 426-427

TEXT: The radioactive isotope Zn-65 was used for studying the diffusion of zinc in aluminum (single and polycrystals) in a temperature range of 250 - 620°C. The specimens were made of highly pure aluminum (99.995% Al); the size of the polycrystal specimens was approximately 15  $\mu$ . The size of the grains remained practically unchanged during the diffusive annealing. The diffusion was studied by means of the device B-2. Preceding the diffusive annealing, a layer of zinc (0.1 to 1  $\mu$  thick) was electrolytically applied to the surface of the specimen; the zinc contained the radioactive isotope. The annealing took place in an electric furnace

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Determining diffusion parameters...

S/185/60/005/003/017/020  
D274/D303

in an argon atmosphere. The temperature was automatically controlled to within  $2^{\circ}$ . In those cases in which the annealing temperature was above the melting point of zinc, the specimens were kept for 15 - 20 min. near melting point, as a result of which a Cu-Zn alloy was formed. Thereupon, the temperature was raised to annealing temperature, and pure copper was formed. The diffusive annealing lasted for 6 - 12 hours at temperatures of  $450 - 620^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with diffusion depth  $200 - 300 \mu$ , and for 20 - 40 hours at  $250 - 320^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with a depth of  $50 - 100 \mu$ . Such a method was used for the purpose of reducing zinc evaporation from the surface of the specimens. Interior diffusion in single-crystal specimens was studied for a temperature range of  $450 - 620^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The diffusion parameters  $D$  were determined by the method of P.L. Gruzin (Ref. 1: Sb. "Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov", no. 3, 1952). Each value of  $D$  was obtained from 3 - 4 specimens. The activation energy and  $D_0$  were found by the method of least squares. Thus, the following temperature dependence of  $D$  was obtained for single crystals

$$D = 3,66 \cdot 10^{-2} \exp - \frac{25400}{RT} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

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Determining diffusion parameters...

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D274/D303

The diffusion in polycrystals was studied at temperatures of 250 - 320°C. Assuming, in this case, mainly boundary diffusion, the relationship

$$D = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \exp - \frac{18000}{RT} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

is obtained. D was determined by the method of S.D. Gertsriken (Ref. 2: "Naukovi povidomlennya Kyivsk'kogo derzhavnogo universitetu (fizyka)", 2, 1957). The results of the experiment are given in 2 figures and 2 tables. It is noted that the ratio of activation energy for polycrystals to its value for single crystals, is 0.71 which is near to the interval 0.6 - 0.7, characteristic of this ratio for the majority of pure metals. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references. /A

ASSOCIATION:

Kyivsk'kyi ordena Lenina derzhavnyi universytet im. T.G. Shevchenka (Kiev Order-of-Lenin State University im. T.G. Shevchenko), Department of Metalphysics)

SUBMITTED:  
Card 3/3

January 6, 1960

GERTSRIKEN, S.D. [Hertsriken, S.D.]; REVO, A.L.

Study of the effect of small admixtures of lead and antimony on the parameters of the boundary and volume diffusion of these admixtures into copper. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.3:398-407 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. Shevchenko.  
(Antimony)  
(Diffusion)  
(Lead)

REVO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich

N/5  
614.12  
.R42

Kachestvennyye Mikrokhimicheskiye Reaktsii Po Organizheskoy Khimii;  
Uchebnoye Posobiye Dlya Studentov Meditsinskikh Institutov [Qualitative  
Microchemical Reactions In Organic Chemistry; Textbook for Medical Students]  
Moskva, Medgiz, 1957.

222 P. Illus., Diagr.

REVO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; KUVSHINSKIY, M.N., red.; LYUBKOVSKAYA, N.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Qualitative microchemical reactions in organic chemistry; a manual  
for students in medical schools] Kachestvennye mikrokhimicheskie  
reaktsii po organicheskoi khimii; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov  
meditsinskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1957.  
222 p. (MIRA 11:2)

(Microchemistry)

REVO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Organic chemistry for students of medical institutes]Organi-  
cheskaia khimiia dlia studentov meditsinskikh institutov. Mo-  
skva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1962. 382 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Chemistry, Organic)

REVO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; BORODINA, A.V., red.

[Qualitative microchemical reactions of organic chemistry]  
Kachestvennye mikrokhimicheskie reaktsii po organicheskoi  
khimii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola,  
1965. 255 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DYKHNO, M.M.; REVO, A.Ya.; PROZOROV, A.A.

Differential staining of mucobacteria in smears from pure cultures and pathological material. Lab.delo 5 no.4:40-44 J1-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. M.N. Lebedeva) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.  
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))



REVO, [M.V.]

"Further Experiments in the Experimental Study of Foot-and-Mouth Disease" (Preliminary Report). Vet. delo, 1926, No 7. (Bibliography from article Foot and Mouth Disease by A. L. Skomorokhov, State Publishing House for Agricultural Literature, Moscow/Leningrad, 1947.)

SO: U-1625, 11 January 1952,

TRUDY 2 'YEZDA' NAUCHN Y PRAKT. VETRABOTNIKOV UKRAINY,  
KHARKOV 1927/ SAME SOURCE AS ABOVE

"An Experiment in the Experimental Study of Foot-and-Mouth Diseases,"

REMARKS:

"The Antigenic Structure of Bacteria and Its Immunological Significance," Kazenskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal (Kazan' Medical Journal), 6, 41-65, 1940

REV. M. V.		1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p><b>Biochemical differentiation of the anthrax group and the pseudoanthrax bacilli.</b> <i>M. A. Revue. Lab. Prakt. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 15, No. 10, 12-14 (1949). The investigations were carried out with 40 strains of <i>B. anthracis</i>, 10 strains of <i>B. pseudoanthracis</i> and 11 strains of <i>B. anthracoides</i>. The <i>B. anthracis</i> strains were inoculated in liquid egg media (a modification of the Besredka medium) prepd. according to Valze. Two drops of the 24-hr.-old broth culture of the corresponding strain were inoculated into each test tube with 8 ml. of the medium. After 6 hrs. of growth a definite coagulation of the yolk was observed. The filtrates of the young (6, 12 and 24 hrs.) and old (72-96 hrs.) anthrax cultures and anthracoids were added to the sterile egg medium without an inoculation of any live cultures. The Besredka-Valze medium with an addn. of various amts. of malachite green was inoculated with all the strains investigated. The purpose of this method was to det. what concns. of malachite green retard the growth of <i>B. anthracis</i> and <i>B. anthracoides</i>. In the liquid Besredka medium (without the addn. of malachite green) <i>B. anthracis</i> as well as all the other soil bacteria grow very energetically. This growth is characterized by physical changes of the medium which consist of the coagulation of the soln. of yolk. As a rule the anthrax bacillus does not lead to the formation of a dense clot and to a complete clarification of the medium which is observed with cultures of the pseudoanthrax bacilli. The main distinction of the growth of anthrax bacilli in the liquid egg medium is the retarded coagulation (not before 33-44 hrs. after the inoculation, while the pseudoanthrax bacilli and anthracoids coagulate after 6 hrs.). The addn. of malachite green suppresses the growth of <i>B. anthracis</i> even in concns. that retard only slightly the growth of the pseudoanthrax bacilli. Addn. of 3 ml. of malachite green suppressed completely the growth of all anthrax strains for 166 hrs. (except 1 strain which began to coagulate after 70 hrs.). An even greater effect was obtained by addn. of 6 ml. of malachite green. Ten ml. of malachite green soln. (1:80) produced no coagulation of 40 strains of <i>B. anthracis</i> during the whole period of observations (408 hrs.) and produced a definite retarding effect on the growth of the pseudoanthrax bacilli. Addn. of 15 and 20 ml. of the malachite green soln. (1:80) per l. of the egg medium prevented not only the coagulation but even the formation of any turbidity with all <i>B. anthracis</i> strains.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. Henn</p>					
<p>ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>REGIONAL DIVISION</p>					
<p>REGIONAL DIVISION</p>					

REVO, M. V.

Revo, M. V. "Materials for immunological research on antigenic groups of Brucella," Nauch. trudy (Ukr. in-t eksperim. veterinarii), Vol. XIV, 1946 p. 87-111 - Bibliog: 27 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

1. PRISHCHENKO, L. YA. : LOTO, H. V. : SEVALII, R. V.
2. USSR(600)
4. Brucellosis in sheep
7. Studying vaccinothrapy of experimental brucellosis in sheep. Nauch. trudy UIEV  
18. 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, **March** 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Medicine - Serum Diagnosis  
(Veterinary)  
Virus Diseases  
May 51

"Serum Diagnosis of Equine Infectious Encephalomyelitis," Prof M. V. Revo, Honored Sci Worker, K. V. Shmaly, Cand Vet Sci, Ukrainian Inst Exptl Vet Med

"Veterinariya" Vol XXVIII, No 5, pp 18-21

Developed methods of virus-bacterial agglutination (VBA) and reaction of complement binding (RSK) for diagnosis of equine infectious encephalomyelitis. In VBA, a bacillus [not identified] which has been

LC  
182T71

USSR/Medicine - Serum Diagnosis  
(Veterinary) (contd)  
May 51

loaded with virus passed through rabbits is used. RSK and VBA are sp reactions for immunity, which yield high percentage of accurate results. With their aid, humoral immunity in horses that had the disease or were exposed to contact with infected horses (and may be virus carriers) can be established. Preclinical phases of the disease can be diagnosed. Foresees production of VBA antigen on industrial scale.

LC  
Innovation N-22069, 27 Mar 52  
182T71

REVO, M. V.

REVO, M.V., professor, doktor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR; SHMALIY,  
K.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Experimental study of serodiagnosis of encephalomyelitis in horses.  
Sbor.trud.Khar'.vet.inst. 21:219-225 '52. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Khar'kovskogo veterinarnago instituta i  
Otdel virologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy veteri-  
narii.

(Horses--Diseases) (Encephalomyelitis) (Serum diagnosis)

REVO, M.V., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk;  
SHMALIY, K.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Effect of defensive inhibition on the course of infection processes.  
Report No. 1. Sbor. trud. Khar'. vet. inst. 22:223-231 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Khar'kovskogo veterinarnogo instituta i otdel  
patfiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii.  
(Sleep) (Brucellosis)



REVO, M.V., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR, doktor meditsinskikh i  
veterinarnykh nauk, professor; SHEVCHENKO, L.A., redaktor;  
CHEDEVATSKIY, S.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Viruses and viral diseases of domestic animals] Virusy i virusnye  
zabolevaniia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo  
sel'khoz. lit-ry USSR, 1956. 495 p. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Veterinary medicine) (Virus diseases)

REVO, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki  
USSR; ZHUKOVA, Mariya Dmitriyevna, dotsent, kand.veterin.nauk;  
SOLOVEY, A.S., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Veterinary microbiology] Veterinarnaya mikrobiologiya. Moskva,  
Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 455 p. (MIRA 13:1)  
(VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY)

REVO, Y. D.

Rabota aviatsionnykh dvigatelei na maslakh razzhizhennykh benzinom.  
Moskva, Oborongiz, 1944.

Title tr.: Performance of aircraft engines using oil dilted with gasoline.

HCF

S0: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1955

Razhizhenie Aviamazla Toplivom  
(The Dilution of Oil with Fuel).  
P. P. Kefov, and V. D. Kefov.  
Winter operation of aircraft engines  
it necessary either to pour off the  
oil from the oil system (which is made  
difficult by the freezing of the oil),  
and pour in hot oil before starting the  
engine, or, in the case of special winter  
oils, to warm them up before starting  
the engine. Introducing 10 to 15 per  
cent by volume of gasoline to the oil  
before stopping the engine is proposed  
as an effective method of changing the  
properties of any kind of mineral oil  
at low temperatures, permitting the  
starting of airplane engines without  
preliminary warming up of the oil. The  
volatility of the oil is considerably in-  
creased and, with the engine warmed  
up in 20 to 25 min. of operation, the  
gasoline is almost fully evaporated and  
the original properties of the oil are  
returned. The oil is diluted by means  
of a special gasoline line with a valve  
to allow the transfer of the gasoline  
into the oil line. The performance and  
wear of aircraft engines using diluted  
oil is also discussed. *Tekhnika Vozdush-  
nogo Flota*, February, 1975, pages  
10-19, 22-23, 12 illus.

ARR

Armament

KOROL' N, P. P., and V. E. REVO.

Razzhizhenie aviamasla toplivom. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1945,  
no.1, p.13-25, tables, diagrs.)  
Title tr.: Dilution of aviation oil with fuel.

TL504.T4 1945

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
Congress, 1955.

REVO, V. L.

REVO, V. L., and P. P. KOROLEV.

Progre i okhlazhdenie zvezdoobraznykh aviatsionnykh dvigatelei pri rabote na meste. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1945, no.12, p.9-21, illus., diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: Heating and cooling of radial engines of aircraft during operation on the ground.

TL504.Th 1945

50: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

REMO, V.D. L. D. GINZBURG.

Vnutrennee okhlazhdenie aviatsionnykh dvigatelei spetsial'nymi toplivami.  
(Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1947, no. 4, p.14-26, illus., diagrs.)

Title tr.: Internal cooling of boosted aircraft engines through the use of special  
fuels and fluids.

TL504. T4 1947

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
Congress, 1955.

1A 2002

USSR/Aeronautics

Mar 1967

Motors, Aircraft

Engines, Aircraft - Liquid Cooling

"Internal Cooling in Aviation Motors Using Special  
Fuels and Liquids during Rapid Consumption," V. D.  
Revo, L. E. Ginzburg, 10 pp

"Tekh Voz Flota" No 4

Discussion of various means of cooling airplane motors  
with water, methyl alcohol, a mixture of 50% alcohol  
and water, ethyl alcohol and benzine. Such cooling  
methods lead to a repression of detonation and sub-  
stantial decrease of the thermal strain of the cylin-  
ders. Both of these properties make it possible to  
increase the pressure of the pressure feed for raising  
the maximum power of the motor. ES 2072



9.2560 (1024, 1154, 1161)

13160

S/120/61/000/006/031/041  
E035/E435

AUTHORS: Revokatov, O.P., Nasedkin, Ye.F.

TITLE: An electromagnet current stabilizer

PERIODICAL: Pribury i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6 1961, 132-133

TEXT: The stabilizer circuit is shown in the figure. The reference resistor  $R_0 \approx 10\Omega$  is made from manganin wire bifilar wound on a vinylchloride tube. The circuit is assembled on a sheet of insulating board. The power transistors have additional radiators and the first four amplifying transistors are enclosed by screens provided with inlets for thermostating liquids. The reference resistor and the insulating board with the transistors are immersed in kerosene which is intimately mixed by a stirrer and cooled by a spiral coil through which water flows from a water supply. The voltage across the reference resistor is compared with a voltage derived from a battery ( $E_0 \approx 50$  V), made up from mercury oxide elements  $\text{OP-4}$  (OR-4), the temperature stability of which is better than  $3 \times 10^{-3}\% ^\circ\text{C}$ . The battery is placed in a thermally insulating housing but not subjected to temperature control. The difference voltage is fed to the base of the type  $\text{П403}$  (P403) amplifying transistor  $\text{Т}_1$ .

Card 1/4

33100

S/120/61/000/006/031/041  
E035/E435

An electromagnet current ...

The load of  $\Pi_1$  is d.c. coupled by means of transistor  $\Pi 103$  ( $\Pi 103$ ) and resistor  $9.1 \text{ k}\Omega$  ( $\Pi_2$ :  $R_2$ ). a voltage amplification coefficient of the first stage of not less than  $10^3$  may be obtained. The following stage (transistor  $\Pi 101$  ( $\Pi 101$ ) and load  $5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$  ( $\Pi_3$ :  $R_3$ )) is likewise a voltage amplifier conventionally used with grounded emitter. A normal low voltage accumulator serves as a supply source for these transistors ( $\Pi_{1..3}$ ). The subsequent stages, conventionally used with grounded collectors, are current amplifiers ( $\Pi_4$  -  $\Pi 16B$  ( $\Pi 16B$ ),  $\Pi_5$  -  $\Pi 601$  ( $\Pi 601$ ),  $\Pi_7$  -  $\Pi 209A$  ( $\Pi 209A$ )). For checking the operation of the system, a voltmeter is used (not shown in the circuit) which measures the emitter collector voltage of  $\Pi_7$  -  $\Pi_8$ . For starting and stopping the stabilizer a circuit is used consisting of  $\Pi_6$  -  $\Pi 601$ ,  $R_1$  -  $R 811$  ( $R 811$ )  $R_4 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$  (maintaining  $\Pi_p$  at  $0.5 \text{ A}$ ) and a starter  $R_1$  being a liquid resistance of  $100 \text{ cm}^2$  cross sectional area. The stabilizer operates in the following manner: the reference battery circuit is open and switch  $B_{K3}$  closed. the accumulator feeds  $\Pi_{1-3}$ . The voltage is gradually introduced by means of the liquid rheostat. The reference battery is switched into the circuit and  $R_4$  introduced, after which the system begins

Card 2/4

33260  
S/120/61/000/006/031/041  
E035/E435

An electromagnet current ...

to control by feedback. Then  $B_{K5}$  is opened; the magnet current is regulated by potentiometer  $R_5$ . The zener diode  $\bar{A}_1$  protects the transistors from breaking down. The protection device  $\Pi_7$  limits the current to the bases of the  $\Pi_{7-8}$  transistors. For determining the stability of the stabilizer, the signal was fed, after amplification, to a recording potentiometer. The system having previously been calibrated. Moreover, the stability was indirectly evaluated by the stability of the proton resonance with time in the electromagnet field, the current of which was stabilized (width of signal 10 Mc/s, field of electromagnet 6000 Oe). The magnet current 5 A with a resistance of  $30\Omega$  and a supply from a d.c. generator at  $220 \pm 2$  V was successfully stabilized to an accuracy of about  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ . There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to English language publications read as follows:  
Ref.1: S.D.Johnson, J.R.Singer, Rev. Scient. Instrum., v.29, 1958, 1026; Ref.2: K.C.Brog, E.J.Milford, Rev. Scient. Instrum., v.31, 1960, 321.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU (Physics Division MGU)

Card 3/4

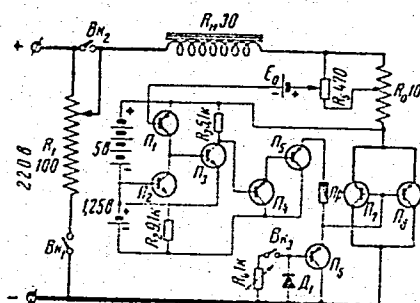
An electromagnet current ...

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1961

33160

S/120/61/000/006/031/041  
E033/E435

Fig.



Card 4/4

REVOKATOV, O.P.

Shape of nuclear magnetic resonance lines for solid bodies. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 7 no.3:574-575 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

REVOKATOV, O.P.

Phase transitions and structural variation of the nuclear magnetic resonance lines in beryllium oxyacetate. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1072-1074 0 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom L.A.Artsimovichem.

REVOKATOV, O.P.

Shape of the nuclear magnetic resonance line in isolated groups of nuclei, and molecular interaction in solids. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2: 340-342 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted March 8, 1965.

L 6850-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t) IJP(c)/RAEM(1)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/RAEM(c)/  
ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044117

S/0141/64/007/003/0574/0575

AUTHOR: Revokatov, O. P.

TITLE: On the line shape of nuclear magnetic resonance in a solid

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 574-575

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, line shape, line width,  
crystal lattice structure, absorption line

ABSTRACT: Using various known results, the author derives a formula for determining simultaneously the dependence of the measured moments of a nuclear magnetic resonance line of any order on the value of the line amplitude and on the value of  $v\tau$  ( $v$  -- rate of recording and  $\tau$  -- time constant of the recording equipment). The values obtained for the second and fourth moment in accordance with the author's new procedure agree within 5% with the results obtained by separate determination of the dependence of the moment of the NMR

Card 1/2



L 6850-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044117

line on the amplitude and on the product vr. Orig. art. has: 8  
formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 08Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 5135-66 EWT(1)/EPF(c) IJP(c) WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5018744

UR/0020/65/163/002/0340/0342

AUTHOR: Revokatov, O. P. 21, 44, 55

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance line shape of isolated groups of nuclei and intermolecular interaction in a solid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 340-342

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, NMR spectroscopy, line broadening, line shape

ABSTRACT: To clarify the influence of intermolecular interaction on the NMR line shape of methyl groups under different values of the interactions between groups of nuclei, the authors investigated the temperature dependence of the shape and moments of the NMR lines of polycrystalline beryllium oxyacetate  $\text{Be}_4\text{O}(\text{COOCH}_3)_6$  and the spectra of methyl iodide  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  and acetonitrile  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  at  $-196^\circ\text{C}$ . The apparatus for recording the spectra and the formulas for calculating the apparatus functions were the same as used earlier (Sborn. Gos. inst. nauchn. i tekhnich. inform. PNTPO 18-64-1034/32, 1, 1964; Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zaved., Radiofizika, no. 3, 574, 1964). The second moments of the  $\text{Be}_4\text{O}(\text{COOCH}_3)_6$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ , and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  at  $-196^\circ\text{C}$  are  $12.0 \pm 0.2$ ,  $8.50 \pm 0.10$ , and  $9.45 \pm 0.07$  respectively, and the corresponding fourth moments are  $385 \pm 15$ ,  $22 \pm 10$ ,  $273 \pm 6$ . The presence of a triplet line structure in the NMR

Card 1/2

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L 5135-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018744

spectrum is confirmed. The experimentally plotted derivative of the line shape for the  $\text{Be}_4\text{O}(\text{COOCH}_3)_6$  confirms the hypothesis that the broadening of the central line is not equal to the broadening of the side components of the triplet. This report was presented by A. V. Shubnikov. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

REVOKATOV, O.P.; AKHMEDOV, S Sh.

Precision current stabilizer for an electromagnet. Prib. i tekhn. eksp.  
10 no.1:212-213 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

*co*

*25*

Alcohol-soluble nigrosine. P. N. Revokatorov and V. N. Polyakov. Russ. 51,560, Aug. 31, 1937. Alc.-sol. nigrosine is prepd. by oxidizing a mixt. of aniline, aniline-HCl and nitrobenzene in the presence of FeCl<sub>3</sub>. Cl. C. A. 33, 47389.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BROW STROJELVA BROW STROJELVA BROW STROJELVA

140000 \* J 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
TEST AND /AND CRITERIA													TEST AND /AND CRITERIA												
Nigronine like dye. V. N. Polyakov and P. N. Reva- katov, Russ. 00,067, April 30, 1947. A mixt. of o- naphthylamine and o-nitronaphthalene is fused with morg. salt, e. g., FeCl <sub>3</sub> .																									
ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

25

Water-soluble nigrosine. P. N. Revokator and V. N. Polyskov. Russ. 51,171, June 30, 1947. In the prepn of nigrosine *o*-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid is used as oxidant instead of the usual nitrobenzene.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REVOY D.P.

USSR/ Geology

Card 1/1      Pub. 22 - 43/52

Authors      :    Rezvoy, D. P.

Title        :    About the characteristics of the tectonic boundary between  
Tyan'-Shan and Pamir

Periodical   :    Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 747-749, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract     :    Geological material is presented describing the nature of the natural  
tectonic boundary between Tyan'-Shan and Pamir plateaus, USSR. Five  
references: 4 USSR and 1 German (1922-1943), Drawing.

Institution :    The I. Franko State University, Lvov, Ukr SSR

Presented by:    Academician D. V. Nalivkin, November 27, 1954



REVREB<sub>4</sub>, Ya.D.

~~Device~~ on two-system circular hosiery knitting machines to avoid the  
formation of pockets on socks and stockings. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP]  
no.36:11-13 '56. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Knitting machines) (Hosiery)

REVREBA, Ya.D.

Using 40/2 - 54/2 cotton yarn for looping capron 55-57-type hose.  
Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.36:17-19 '56. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Knitting machines) (Hosiery)

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 283

AUTHOR : Agafonov, V. D.; Revskiy, A. K.

INBT. :  
TITLE : Experimental Heteroplasty of Preserved  
Arterial Trunks of Embryos.

ORIG. PUB. : Vestn. khirurgii, 1956, 77, No 11, 52-57

ABSTRACT : Vascular transplants (T) taken from 4-5-6 month old embryos of cattle, preserved for 1 to 60 days in the serum of Belen'kiy with addition of penicillin, were grafted to defects of arteries of dogs, measuring from 1 to 6 cm. Altogether 26 operations were performed. Arteriographic studies, conducted over periods from 10 to 180 days, showed complete passability of T in 18 cases; in 3 cases the lumen of the T was narrowed not more than by 1/3, and only in 5 cases, when length of T reached 5-6 cm and the duration of preservation exceeded 1 1/2 months, a complete disruption of passability of the vessel was observed. Histological studies conducted after

GARD: 1/2

21

REV. 1.0, H. R.

**"Experimental Heteroplasty of Preserved Arterial Trunks From Embryos,"** by V. D. Agafonov and A. K. Revskoy, Chair of Naval Surgery (head, Prof A. A. Bocharov), Naval Medical Academy, Vestnik Khirurgii imeni Grekova, Vol 77, No 11, Nov 56, pp 52-57

Thirty-two operations were performed on dogs to investigate the viability and feasibility of arterial heterografts taken from 4- to 6- months-old fetuses of cattle 30-40 minutes after their sacrifice. The grafts were immersed in Belen'kiy's therapeutic serum solution to which 300,000 units of penicillin were added, after which they were preserved in sterile jars. These jars were stored at plus 2 to plus 4 degrees centigrade for 60 days. These heterografts were later sutured into place in dogs according to Gudov's method.

Histological studies 170-180 days after the performance of these heterotransplants proved the complete viability of these inserted arterial transplants taken from embryos of cattle.

Successful transplants taken from embryos (before the donor's tissue has had time to grow fully) and sutured into recipients present an interesting theoretical question in biology. (U)

SYM. 1374

AGAFONOV, V.D.; REVSКОЙ, A.K.

Experimental plastic surgery with preserved fetal arterial heterografts  
[with summary in English, p.158] Vest.khir. 77 no.11:52-57 N '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy khirurgii (nach. - prof. A.A.Becharov)  
Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.

(ARTERIES, transpl.

exper., preserved fetal arterial heterografts)

REVSKOY, A.K.

Immunological justification for heteroplasty of blood vessels  
from an embryo. *Eksp. khir. i anest.* no. 4:52-53 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(BLOOD VESSELS--TRANSPLANTATION)

REVSKOY, A.K., kand. med. nauk

Case of acute chylous peritonitis. Klin. khir. no.3:80 '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AP7003294 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/012/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Revskoy, Yu. K. (Major; Medical service)

ORG: none

TITLE: Pressure injuries to nasal accessory sinuses in divers

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 12, 1966, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: ~~diving technology, underwater medicine, pressure injury,~~  
naval medicine, injury, *OTOLOGY, HIGH PRESSURE CHAMBER.*

ABSTRACT: At a pressure drop rate of 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> per min injury to the nasal accessory sinuses is possible; at a greater rate (0.3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> per min or more), more serious injuries occur (ruptured mucus membranes, hematoma, etc.). Experiments revealed the occurrence of pains in the nasal passages during pressure changes in a pressure chamber. However, these pains seldom occur in submarines. Pain occurs only during obstruction of the polyp, with pressure against sinus walls. At this stage, if the pressure difference reaches 0.2—0.3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> per min, seepage of air occurs; at 0.3—0.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> per min, more serious complications (hemorrhage and hematoma) occur, accompanied by illness of varying intensity. The pain may be sufficiently acute to cause loss of consciousness. In 1964-1965, when nine men were placed in an experimen-

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UDC: 616.216-001.11:629.127



ACC NR: AP7003294

tal recompression pressure chamber, pressure injuries developed in the frontal sinuses. Only one of the men developed any pathological changes in the nasal cavity (hypertrophia of the right side). Cephalometric studies were used to determine the exact extent of injuries. Such studies are now recommended for the study of cases of poor tolerance to barometric pressure drops.

[WA-N67-2]  
[SC]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

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REVSAN, T. T.

"Use of Plastics in Dentistry and in Plastic Surgery," or "Special Methods for the Preparation of Plastic Eyes," 1952.

REVTOV, V. D.

L 15760-65 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(b) Pf-4 ASD(m)-3  
 5/0129/64/000/008/0016/0021  
 JH/JD/HW  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4044134

AUTHOR: Blanter, M. Ye.; Prozorov, L. V.; Lavrent'yeva, L. P.;  
 Serebrenikova, B. G.; Smirnov, Ye. I.; Revtov, V. D. B

TITLE: Effect of thermomechanical treatment of steel by extrusion  
 on mechanical properties 6

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8,  
 1964, 16-21, and insert facing p. 41

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical treatment, steel thermomechanical  
 treatment, high temperature thermomechanical treatment, low tempera-  
 ture thermomechanical treatment, ausforming, extrusion ausforming

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 40KhNMA steel (0.34% C, 0.72% Cr, 1.41% Ni  
 and 0.25% Mo), 18 mm in diameter and 60 mm long, were subjected to  
 high- and low-temperature thermomechanical treatments (HTTMT and  
 LTTMT) by extrusion in order to determine the effect of HTTMT and  
 LTTMT conditions on mechanical properties. The specimens were aus-  
 tenitized at 950C for 30 min, cooled to 850C (HTTMT) or 550C (LTTMT).

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L 15760-85  
ACCESSION NR: AP4044134

and extruded with reductions of 30-80%, or cooled to 850-300C and extruded with a reduction of 700%. All the extruded specimens were oil quenched immediately after extrusion. The extrusion was performed at a rate of 150 mm/sec in a 200-ton hydraulic press at a specific pressure of 9.1-11.0 tons/cm<sup>2</sup> at 850C and 24.0 tons/cm<sup>2</sup> at 550C. The best combination of mechanical properties was produced by extrusion at 850 or 550C with a reduction of 50--80% followed by oil quenching and tempering at 100C. Specimens extruded at 850C with a reduction of 80% had a tensile strength of 215 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, yield strength of 170 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, elongation of 11.5%, reduction of area of 52.0%, and notch toughness of 6.5 mkg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Corresponding values for specimens extruded at 550C were 238 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 185 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 10.8%, 42.0%, and 8.1 mkg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and for conventionally heat treated specimens, 200 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 160 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 9%, 30%, and 5.3 mkg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The best strength characteristics were attained with extrusion at 550-850C and the best ductility characteristics, with extrusion at 700-850C. Increase of reductions over 30% was accompanied by an increase in ductility without strength drop. High reductions at 850C produced a recrystallization which had no detrimental effect on the strength. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

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